This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

C 624,874

FARM HOUSES MANOR HOUSES MINOR CHATEAUX SMALL CHURCHES IN NORMANDY AND BRITTANY

RALPH ADAMS CRAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN · LIBRARIES

IN NORMANDY

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia.

FARM HOUSES, MANOR HOUSES, MINOR CHATEAUX AND SMALL CHURCHES FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURIES IN NORMANDY, BRITTANY AND OTHER PARTS OF FRANCE

With a Preface by

RALPH ADAMS CRAM, LITT. D., LL.D.
Fellow of the American Institute of Architects
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Etc.

THE ARCHITECTURAL BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
PAUL WENZEL AND MAURICE KRAKOW
THIRTY-ONE EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT 1917
BY
PAUL WENZEL AND MAURICE KRAKOW

PREFACE

AS, DURING the last century, the "human scale" vanished from life and a kind of brutal imperialism took its place to poison and finally destroy the whole system of human associations left over from better times, so our standards of architectural judgment were transformed, becoming at last as degenerate as our architectural style was debased. Our whole system of architectural philosophy, architectural teaching, and architectural determinism, so dogmatic and secure, is a thing of mushroom growth; a century has seen it come into existence, though the first premonitory symptoms are revealed during the beginnings of the Renaissance. Under this system not only has the "grand manner" held as a standard of judgment as between one historic style and another, and in the controlling of all scholastic design, but its imperialistic scale has been applied to the determining of architectural philosophy and history to such an extent that a purely fictitious theory has been built up only on the basis of the "big things," to the total exclusion of the great mass of small work, whatever its period or its nationality.

It is probably true that the oldest styles—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine—were styles of "big things," for until the Middle Ages freedom and an approximate democracy were unknown, the basis of Antiquity having been slavery. Therefore, whatever architecture there was, was official, whether secular or spiritual, and beyond the palace and the fortress on the one hand, the temple or church on the other, there was little of very great significance. It is rational enough, perhaps, to determine these styles on the basis of their magnificent ruins, or the records thereof, but with the advent of Medievalism, the status of society is changed and the method no longer applies.

The Medieval epoch was that period wherein was achieved for the first time a true democracy, under the only control that can insure

its existence, wherein this new and free system reached its full development, and when it extended itself throughout all Western Europe. The Renaissance is the time that marks the first assault on the well established scheme of life, and the years that follow, even to our own day, form that space of time wherein the "Christian Commonwealth" was beaten down and at last a close approach recorded to the servile state of antiquity.

From the first beginnings of the Middle Ages in the last quarter of the X century, the "grand style" in architecture develops side by side with the minor style, as, under the new social conditions, must have been the case. Great abbeys, cathedrals, castles, reveal themselves, growing ever more complex and gigantic, but art is no longer the possession of a favoured few, it is now the heritage of all, and for one great monument there are scores of little churches, minor priories, small castles, with somewhat later, town houses, chapels, farms, manors and chateaux in ever-increasing numbers and infallible charm. To build up a philosophy of Medieval art and a science of Gothic architecture on the foundations of only such structures as the abbeys of Caen, the cathedrals of Chartres, Notre Dame, Rheims, Amiens, Beauvais, to the total ignoring of the work and the people as a whole, is absurd, for the art of Medievalism was essentially a communal art and to a degree never approached before. It was not the product of a few highly trained specialists expressing their own idiosyncracies, but the spontaneous and instinctive art of a whole people, or rather of groups of people acting under a common impulse, in accordance with varying conditions, to a common end.

For this reason it is impossible to form an adequate idea of Medieval art until full regard is given to the modest products of minor scale; such, for example, as those illustrated in this volume. Fortunately, this is still possible; it is true that myriads of priceless examples have been swept away through accident, war, revolution, ignorance, bad taste, but the original number was so great that in spite of all, enough remain to afford a fair idea of what the style was in itself, and as well of the extraordinary beauty that must have clothed the Middle Ages as with a garment.

The same is true of the Renaissance and after: the architectural

styles that have this title have achieved a bad name through the too exclusive dependence by their expositors on the great monuments, that are only too often manifestations of a singular barbarism. These were the self-conscious products of arrogance and bad taste, official in status and wholly sundered from society as a whole. If we turn from the villas of Paladio and the churches of San Gallo and the palaces of Sansovino to the farms and villini and convents and little chapels scattered broadcast over the South we come back at once to the human scale, and to a native good taste that refuses to be browbeaten by insolent pride and magisterial competence.

In the case of Medieval architecture there was complete identity of motive and of standards between the great work and the small, but in much of the latter may be found local and special qualities that do not occur elsewhere and are invaluable for the estimating of the art as a whole. When the Renaissance came in it first assailed the great, or official buildings—abbeys, cathedrals, palaces,—and even when it had completely established itself there it still failed for a long time to influence the minor work to any material degree. Long after the nobles and the great ecclesiastics were building themselves their vast erections in the most approved Classical taste, the parish clergy and small lords and prosperous burgers, true to their adherence to the old and fast dissolving ways and standards, continued to build more or less as their fathers before them. As the classical influence slowly worked its way here it was curiously transmuted by popular taste, and showed itself in quaint and engaging guise, penetrating the Gothic shell, transforming it in very fascinating ways, and still leaving it rather of the old order than of the new.

This is true not only of France, but of Spain, Flanders, the Rhineland, and particularly of England, where some of the old traditions of Medievalism maintained themselves well into the XIX century, and in those parts of the country furthest removed from the Court and the great new centres of trade and industry.

Since, therefore, there is so much of the real art of the people to be found in the generally ignored buildings of the end of the Middle Ages and the earlier part of the Renaissance, a book such as this, which confines itself to precisely this sort of thing, is very valuable

for the architect, and doubly so for the student of architecture. These little churches and chateaux and farm-houses are priceless documents in the recording of the most universal and popular type of architecture the world has known, but they are as well invaluable for the architect himself, since nine tenths of what he does must be conceived in the same scale and of similar dimensions. One may find all over the country, innumerable churches, supposedly Gothic, and one hundred feet long, or even less, which have been laboriously worked out from the pictures of the vast five hundred foot cathedrals of France and England, with results that can better be imagined than described. There is one in particular I have in mind, in a provincial town in one of our Eastern States, which is certainly not over 90 feet in length, and is simply a parody of the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. It is, I think, Baptist (or possibly Congregational) and it is built of yellow brick with brown-stone "trimmings." France can show two hundred churches of similar dimensions, conceived in a scale fitting their dimensions, any one of which might have served as a better model, but an insane passion for bigness of model and a lack of available documents in the shape of pictures has led to this sad but humorous aberration that might otherwise have been avoided, to the credit of architecture and the edification of the general public.

Another case is a certain "Tudor Gothic," Episcopalian church where the original length of 250 feet has been cut in half, and the height reduced in proportion. Everything is minimized in the same way, except the detail, mouldings, carving, sculptures, and these remain of the same scale as in the original.

Of course all this sort of thing is grossly unintelligent, but we shall never get away from it until we can take for our necessary models, work of the same type and scale as the problem we ourselves have to solve. It is a good sign that many of the books now being brought out deal exclusively with work of human scale and common nature, while the "Cathedral books" are being relegated to the place where they belong—a place of dignity and importance, but one that deals with inspiration rather than with precept.

As we look at these inconspicuous works of "unpremeditated art," we must be impressed with the unfailing beauty that marks them all.

From the XI century to the XVII it would appear that no one could build unbeautifully if he tried: at all events he did not, and every farm, cottage, chapel, village church is of a beauty we cannot touch today no matter how great our erudition and how conscientious the pains we take with our task. It is well sometimes to contrast what is left us in some little French or Italian or English town, with any New England village that has been touched by "prosperity," or some thriving town of the Middle West. Compare the half-timbered or tiled and plastered cottages, the modest villa or manor or chateau, the carved shop fronts, the parish church with its remains of old handiwork, the very streets and door yards and gardens, with the bold-faced "mansions" of the prosperous, the bald, raw dwellings of the 'seventies, the Noah's Ark "meeting houses" and the awesome "Gothic" of the more advanced religious societies, the Carnegie Library, the brick stores and the rows of slate-coloured tenements. In the first instance we are dealing with remnants of a world five centuries ago, a world not infrequently referred to in journalism as the "Dark Ages." In the second we have before us the visible expression of a Modern Civilization that after a century of headlong advances has at last reached its perfect consummation. What does it all mean? It is not an accident, a negligible episode, a consideration of no importance; it has a deep and vital significance and one that it is our task to discover. This beauty that clothes these old buildings with imperishable glory—the little equally with the great—is a real thing with a real meaning behind. Perhaps now, when the thing that expressed itself in universal ugliness, is revealing something of its actual nature, we shall be prompted to look backward to and through the recorded beauty of old days, to see if there we may not find something besides that beauty itself—the mystery of the great force and the forgotten system that made this universal beauty not only possible but unescapable.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM.

NEAR BEAUMONT LE ROGER, NORMANDY

NEAR BEAUMONT LE ROGER, NORMANDY

Photos by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia.

VITRÉ—HOUSES IN RUE BALAŹE

ENVIRONS OF LOUVIERS—VILLAGE SMITHY

NORMANDY—FERME DE TURPE

NORMANDY—FERME DE TURPE

NORMANDY—MANOIR D'ANGO

NORMANDY—MANOIR D'ANGO

NORMANDY—MANOIR D'ANGO

NORMANDY—MANOIR D'ANGO

CHATEAU DE GRATOT—THE FARM

NORMANDY—FERME LA VALLAUINE

BORDS DE LA RANCE—A FARM IN BRITTANY

SAINT-JULIEN-DU-SAULT—OLD HOUSE

LE VIEUX MANS—MAISON À VOUTE

ST. JAQUES—NEAR LISIEUX—OLD NORMAN FARM HOUSE

NEAR AUTUN—FARM BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE CHATEAU DE MONTJEU

SAMOIS—OLD HOUSES NEAR THE COURT HOUSE

CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE—THE STABLES

RAMBOUILLET—THE DOG KENNEL

USSY—ENTRANCE TO THE FARM DU POT

LAMBALLE—MAISON À TOURELLE

TOUQUES (CALVADOS). THE MARKET, XV CENTURY

NEAR MONT-SAINT-MICHEL—VILLAGE STREET

FARM HOUSE IN NORMANDY

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia.

FARM HOUSE IN NORMANDY

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia.

ENVIRONS OF CONCARNEAU—AN OLD MILL

LA CHATRE—OLD GOTHIC WELL

VIERZON, OLD HOUSES IN RUE DU CHAMP COMMUNE

PONT-L'EVEQUE, NORMANDY—OLD HOUSE

CHENONCEAUX—CHURCH AND HOUSE OF THE PAGES OF FRANCIS I

DOL—OLD HOUSES IN LA GRANDE RUE

LE MANS—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY

CAHORS—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY

CAUDEBEC—OLD HOUSES IN RUE CORDONNERIE

MARTINVILLE—OLD HOUSES

VANNES—HOUSES OF THE XV CENTURY

LOUVIERS—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

MOULINS—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

LISIEUX—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

LISIEUX—OLD HOUSE IN RUE D'ORBEC

BOURGES—OLD HOUSE IN RUE BLANCHE

LANGRES—HOUSE IN RUE DU CARDINAL MORLOT

TOURS—OLD HOUSES IN RUE DU CHANGE

MONT-SAINT MICHEL—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

MONT SAINT MICHEL—COUR DE LA MERVEILLE

AMIENS—OLD CITY HALL

REIMS—HOTEL DE NICOLAS LE VERGEUR

BOURGES—HOTEL LALLEMANT

TYPIST PLEASE NOTE—THIS SCALE CORRESPONDS TO (PICA) SCALE—SET PAPER GUIDES SO THAT CARD SCALE WILL REGISTER WITH MACHINE SCALE WHEN CARD IS TURNED INTO WRITING POSITION. START INDEX (1) POINTS FROM LEFT EDGE OF CARD. USE OTHER POINTS OF SCALE FOR OTHER DIVISIONS OF VISIBLE TITLE. SET TABULATORS TO INSURE PERFECT ALIGNMENT OF EACH DIVISION OF TITLE OR REMOVE STUB AFTER TYPING. USE NEW TYPEWRITER RIBBON.
REMINGTON RAND INC. DETROIT, MICH

ST. REMY-LA-VARENNE—THE PRIORY

CUNAULT—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY

LE VIEUX MANS—HOUSE IN RUE SAINTE-ANNE

LISIEUX—MANOIR CARRÉ

BEAUNE—HÔTEL DE LA MARE—INTERIOR COURT

ORBEC—HOTEL DE L'EQUERRE

AZAY-LE-RIDEAU—HOUSE BUILT IN 1442

LOCHES—MAISONS DU CENTAURE ET LA CHANCELLERIE

ARCHELLES—NORMANDY—MANOR HOUSE—FRONT VIEW

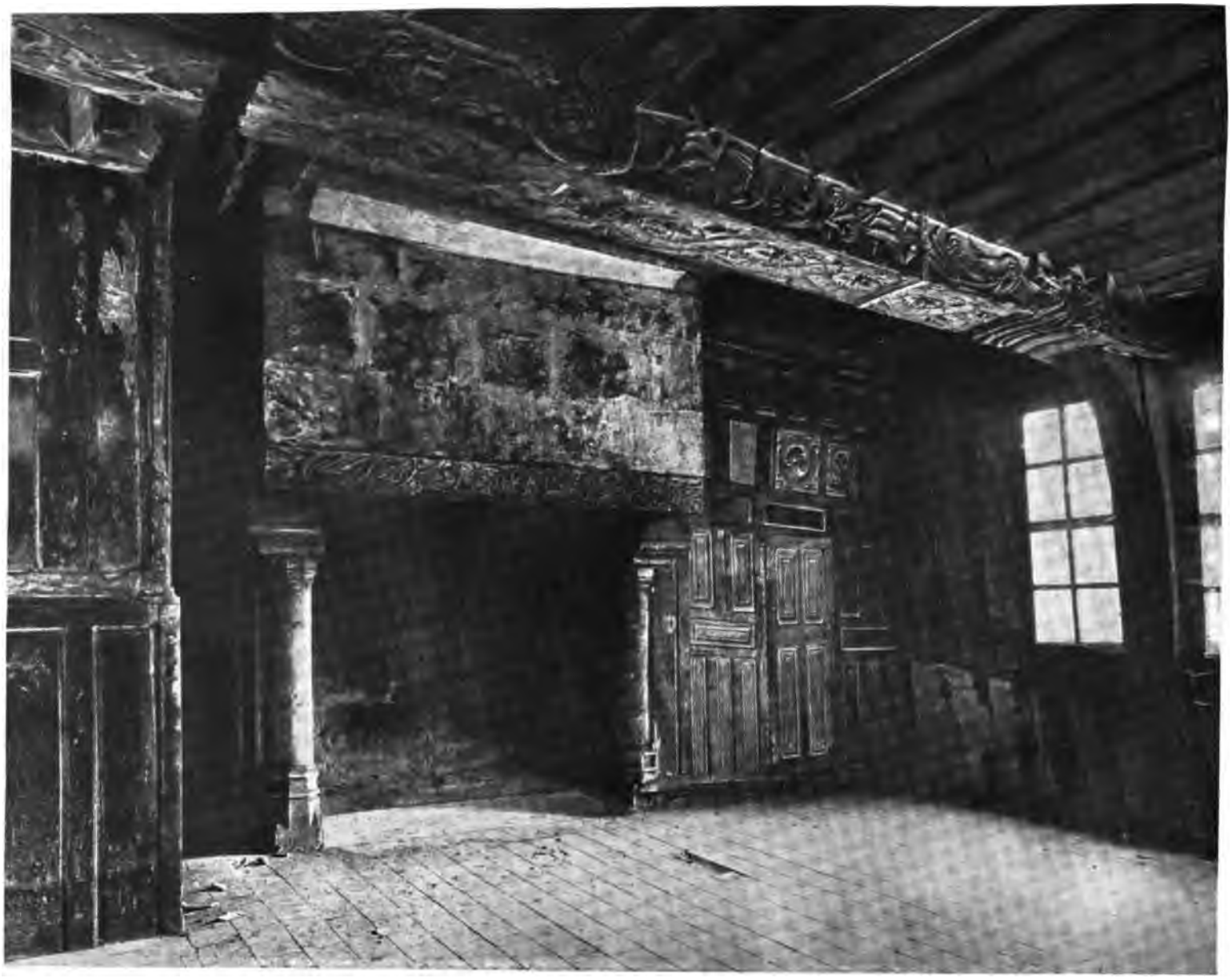
ARCHELLES—NORMANDY—MANOR HOUSE—SIDE VIEW

VENDOME—CITY HALL

ORLEANS—CORRIDOR IN THE HOUSE OF AGNES SOREL

ALBI—HÔTEL DE REYNES

GALLARDON—HOUSE IN RUE LA GRANDE



LISIEUX—ROOM IN HOUSE IN RUE AUX FÉVRES

LISIEUX—OLD HOUSES NEAR THE PONT DE CAEN

CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX—OLD HOUSES

SAINT POL DE LÉON—MAISON CANONIALE

LUYNES—HOUSES ON PLACE DE L'EGLISE

MONTOIRE—HOUSE ON LA GRANDE PLACE

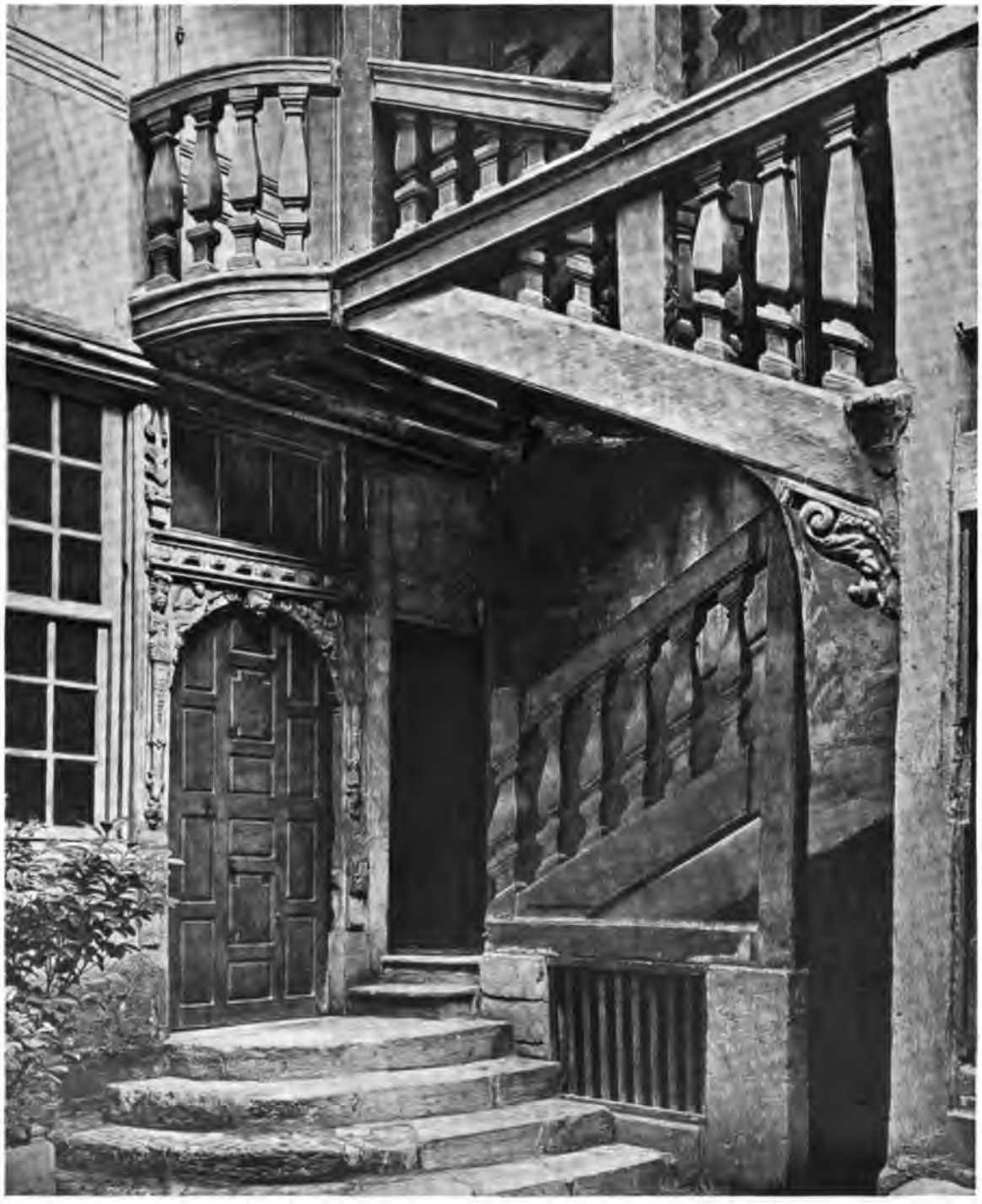
TOURS—HOUSE OF JEAN GALLAND

LAMBALLE—OLD HOUSE IN RUE BASSE

BLOIS—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY

LAMBALLE—OLD HOUSE IN RUE BASSE

BLOIS—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY



ROUEN—HOUSE, RUE AMPÈRE

AURAY—RUE AU LAIT

CHINON—OLD HOUSES, RUE VOLTAIRE

CHATENDUN—HOUSE RUE ST. LUBIN

VERNEUIL—HOUSE RUE DES TANNERIES

CHATENDUN—HOUSE RUE ST. LUBIN

VERNEUIL—HOUSE RUE DES TANNERIES

ROSCOFF—HOUSE OF MARIE STUART

BEAUVAIS—HOUSE IN RUE SAINT LAURENT

SAINT-BRIEUX—HOUSES, RUE FARDEL

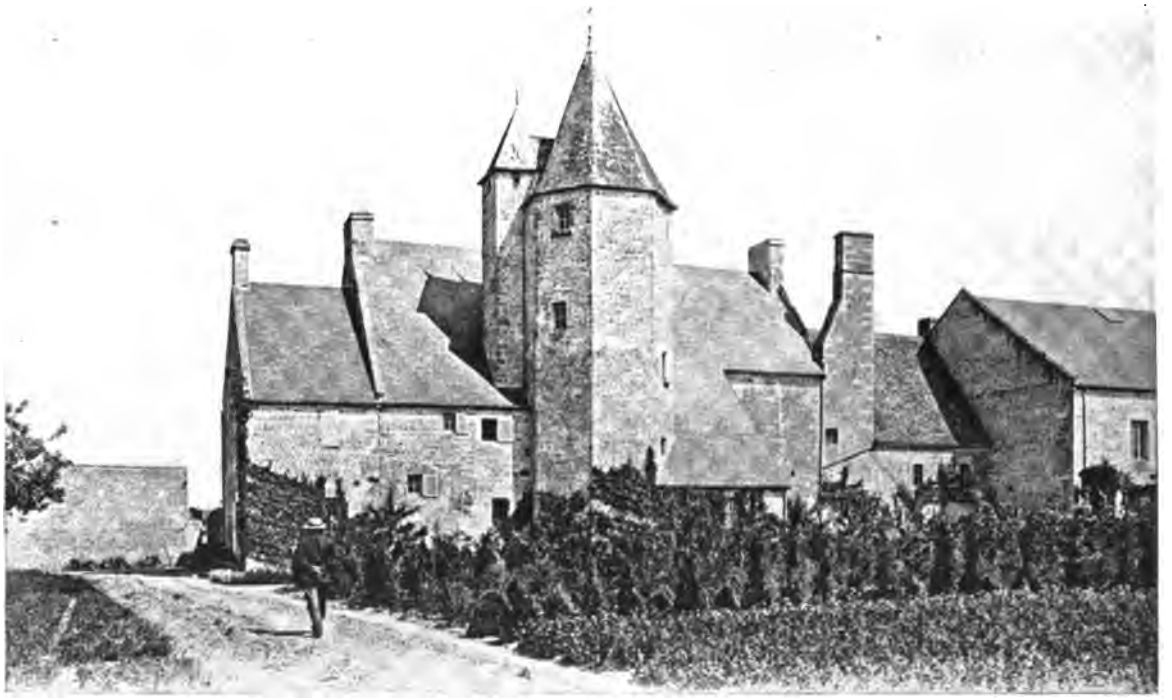
LUYNES (INDRE-ET-LOIRE) VILLAGE AND CHATEAU

LUYNES (INDRE-ET-LOIRE) VILLAGE STREET

BOURGES—HOUSE OF GUILLAUME PELVOYSIN

TULLE—RUE D'ALVERGE

LE MANS—MAISON SCARRON



USSY (CALVADOS)—THE MANOR

TOURS—HOUSES ON PLACE FOIRE-LE-ROI

POITIERS—LOGIS DE LA GRANDE BARRE

ETAMPES—HOUSE OF ANNE DE PISSELEU

ROUEN—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

SAUMUR—OLD HOUSES, RUE DACIER

ROUEN—RUE DES MATELAS

VITRÉ—OLD HOUSES, RUE PUITS-PESÉ

ANGERS—MAISON DE LA VOÛTE

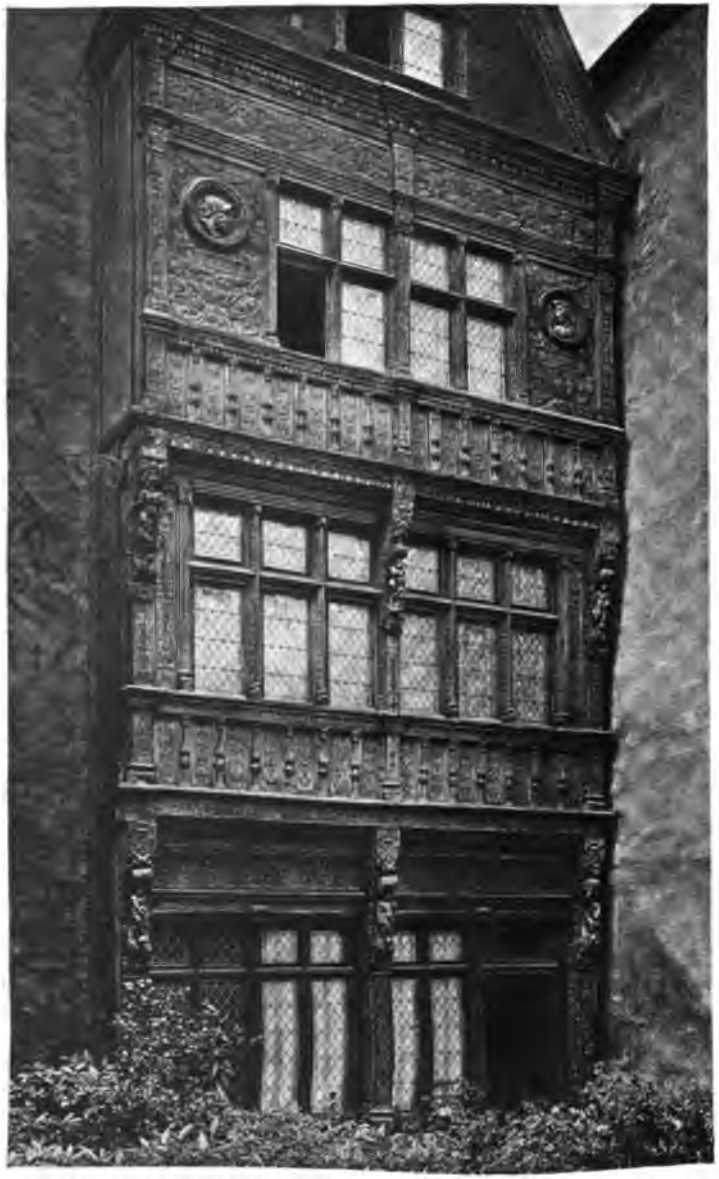
VERNEUIL—OLD HOUSE IN RUE DU CANON

PAIMPOL—ANCIENT ABBEY OF BEAUPORT

DOL—MAISONS DES PLAIDS, XV CENTURY

LAMBALLE—HOUSES OF THE XVI CENTURY

MONTOIRE—MAISON FAUBOURG SAINT OUSTRILLE



ROUEN—HOUSE OF DIANA OF POITIERS

GALLARDON—RUE LA GRANDE

ABBEVILLE—OLD HOUSE

ANNOUVILLE—OLD HOUSE

TOURS—HOUSE RUE DU CYGNE

AVRANCHES—OLD BARRACKS

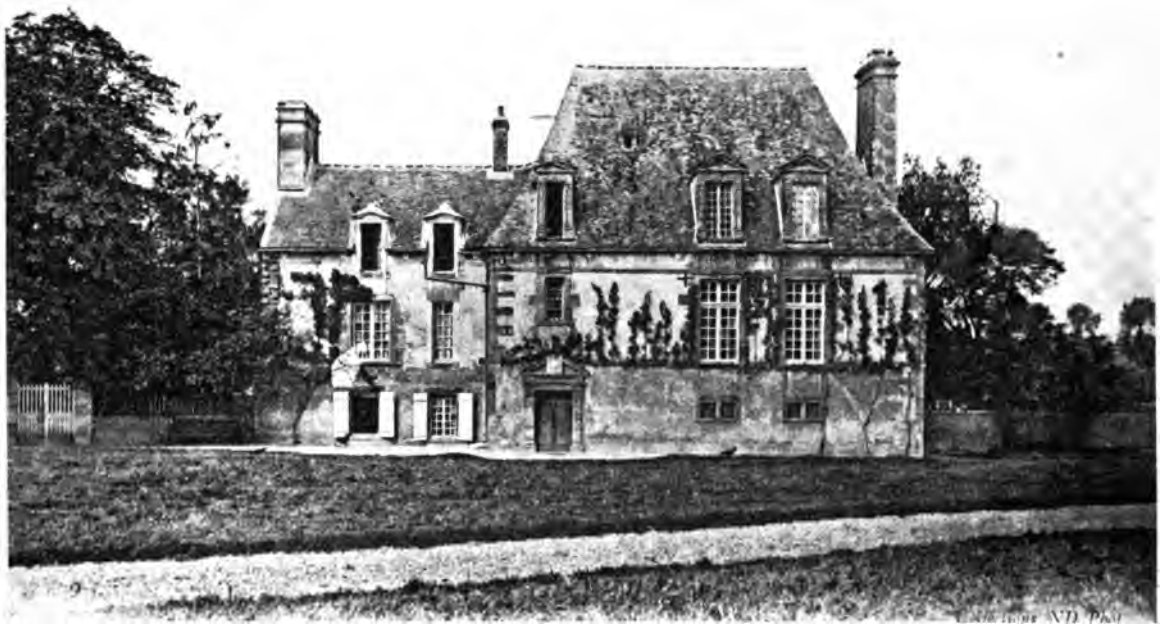
RAMBOUILLET—ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL FARM

LANGEAIS—THE HOUSE OF RABELAIS

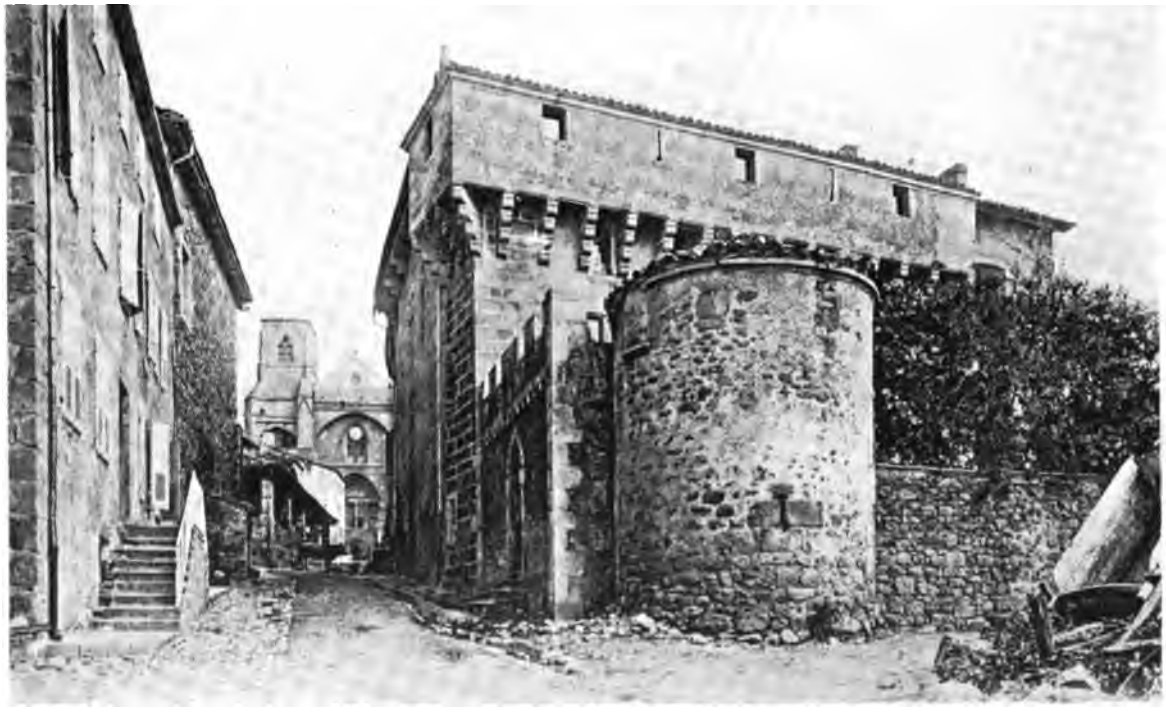
VALENCE—THE CHATEAU DE BEAUREGARD

RIOM—HOUSE RUE DE MOZAC

ROUEN—HOUSE, RUE DES ARPENTS



SAINT-PIERRE-SUR-DIVES—HOUSE OF THOMAS DUNOT, XVI CENTURY



LA CHAISE-DIEU—HOUSE OF THE XV CENTURY

LISIEUX—CHATEAU BREUIL-EN-ANGE

HUELGOAT, THE COURT OF CHATEAU DU RUSQUE

AUNEAU—THE CHATEAU—NORTH VIEW

CHATEAU DE FOUGERES—COURT VIEW

CHATELDON—THE CHATEAU

CHATEAU CHASTLAVA
Photo by Edward B. Stratton, Boston

LOIR-ET-CHER—CHATEAU DE MOUSSEAUX

SAINT-JAMES—CHATEAU DE PALUELLE—XVI CENTURY

SARTHE—CHATEAU DE LA FLOTTE

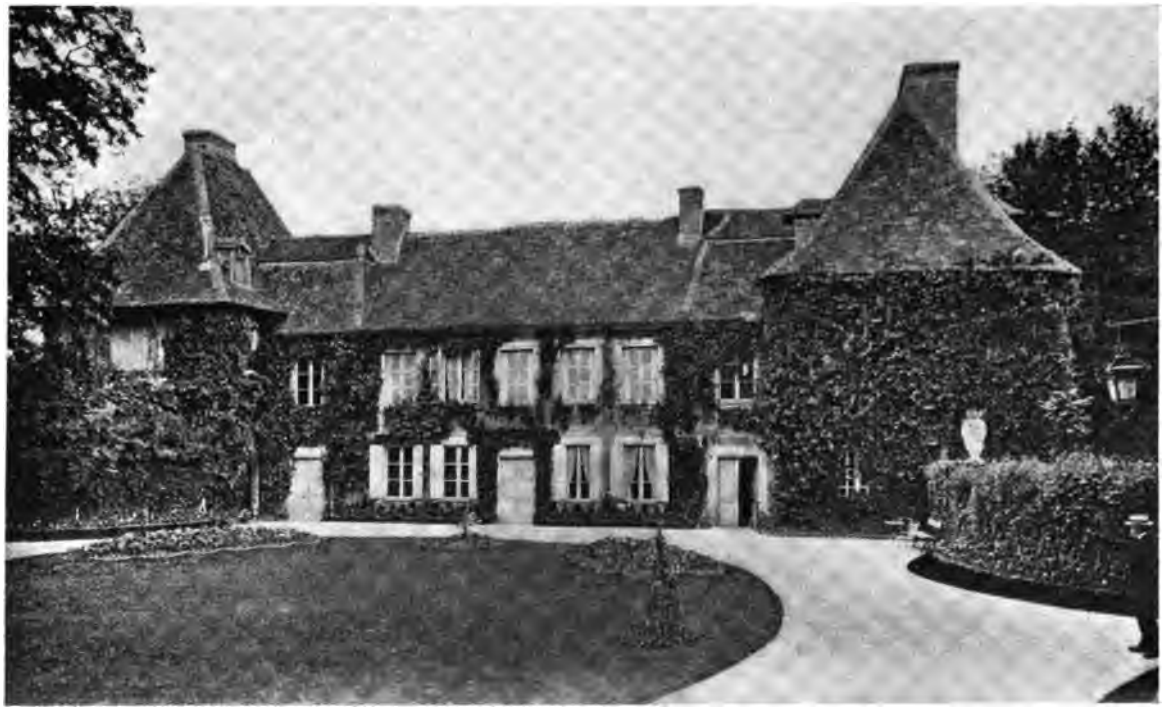
CHATEAU DE COURTANGIS, NEAR LAMNAY

CHAUMONT—INTERIOR COURT VIEW OF THE CHATEAU

NEAR AMBOISE—MANOIR D'ARISÉ

CHATEAU DE CAVIGNY—XVI CENTURY

SAINT-TOL-DE-LEON—HOUSE OF THE XVI CENTURY



LE-BREUIL EN AUGE—CHATEAU, XVI CENTURY

LISIEUX—THE CHATEAU HERMIVAL—XVI CENTURY

GENNES (BRITTANY) THE CHATEAU DE LA MOTTE

ENVIRONS OF BAYEUX—RUINS OF THE CHATEAU D'ARGOUZES

CÔTES-DU-NORD—CHATEAU DE LA MOGLAIS

VAUBUIN—PAVILLON HENRY IV

CHAMPIGNÉ—CHATEAU DE LA HAMONIÈRE

ENVIRONS OF COMPIÈGNE—CHATEAU DE PIESSIS-BRION

CHATEAU DE MORVILLE

GACÉ—CHATEAU—WEST VIEW

CONCHES—ANCIENT ABBEY OF THE BENEDICTINS

PENCRAN—MORGUE OF THE XVI CENTURY

NEUFCHATEAU—STREET AND CHURCH OF SAINT-CHRISTOPHE

LUYNES—THE CHATEAU

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL—STREET IN THE TOWN

LOUVIERS—OLD HOUSE IN RUE HÔTEL DE VILLE

STE. ANDRESSE—NORMANDY—MANOIR DE VITANVAL

ORLEANS—HOUSE OF AGNES SOREL

CLUNY—ANCIENT ABBEY

EVREUX—RUINS OF AN OLD MANOR

LISIEUX—CHATEAU DE BOUTTEMONT

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL

MONTMAIN NEAR ROUEN—VILLAGE CHURCH

SAINT PIERRE DE MANNEVILLE—NEAR ROUEN

MORGNY NEAR ROUEN

NOTRE DAME DU THIL NEAR BEAUVAIS—CHURCH OF SAINT LUCIEN

HONFLEUR—THE MARKET PLACE
Photograph by Edward B. Stratton, Boston

BEUVREIL (NORMANDY) PORCH OF CHURCH

SENLIS—THE PRIORY SAINT MAURICE BUILT BY HENRY IV

SAINT ALBAN

SAINT-NICOLAS DE BLIQUETUIT

CLUNY, ANCIENT ABBEY

LA VIEUX-RUE, NEAR ROUEN

PONT-L'EVEQUE, CHURCH OF SAINT-MÉLAINE

LISIEUX—CHURCH OF OUILLY-LE-VICOMTE, X CENTURY

PETIT—QUEVILLY, CHURCH

DROUE—CHURCH OF THE XI CENTURY

SAINT-MARTIN DE LA LIEUE—X CENTURY

CHURCH AT NIVILLERS

BOSC-GUERARD-SAINT-ADRIEN NEAR ROUEN

OUILLY-LE-VICOMTE, CHURCH OF THE XIII CENTURY

IZÉ, BRITTANY, TOWN HALL

CHILLON—COURT AND STAIRS OF HONOR

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia

ETRETAT, NORMANDY

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia

LISIEUX—TOWER OF THE XIV CENTURY

VIERZON—PLACE D'EGLISE

HONFLEUR—THE CHURCH OF SAINT-CATHERINE

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia

ENVIRONS OF GAUDEBEC, CHURCH OF SAINT-NICOLAS

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia

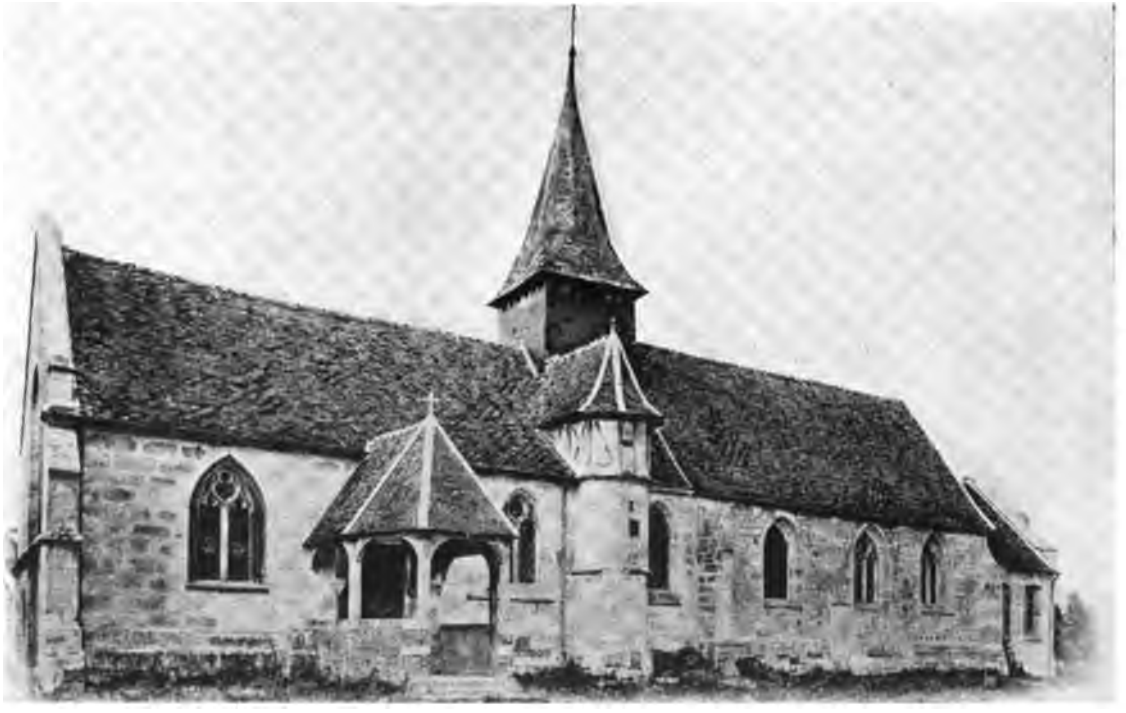
LA CHATRE—LA GRAND-FONT

VERNEUIL—OLD CHURCH, RUE DES MARRONIERS

Photos by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia

NOHANT-VIC NEAR LA CHATRE

Photograph by Walter H. Thomas, Philadelphia



ENVIRONS OF LOUVIERS, THE CHURCH OF PINTERVILLE